

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.SINGAPORE.A. At the Time of Capitulation.

1. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5129, the declaration of WONG SIN JOON, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This declaration states that on 19 February 1942 the witness and other members of the Chinese Volunteer Force, surrendered themselves voluntarily in view of Japanese assurances as to their safety. They were marched to the Drill Hall and next day all seventy men were taken in trucks to Changi where they were stripped of their possessions and led to the beach.

They were lined up in two rows of 35 men each, facing Bren guns, machine guns and tommy guns. The Japanese opened fire and the witness fell down into the sea. Minutes later when he raised his head, the sea water had turned red and the bodies of his companions were lying around him, riddled with bullets. The witness and three other wounded men managed to drag themselves away.

(b) Prosecution document numbered 5374, being the sworn affidavit of A.F. Ball, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5051, being the sworn affidavit of C.W. Perry, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5047-B, being the sworn affidavit of Rev. G. Polain, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. These affidavits state:-

(i) Major Ball, on or about 22 February 1942, when ordered by the Japanese to bury a number of bodies, found about 140 dead Chinese by the water's edge. Some were boys and some old men and they had been dead, on estimation, between one to four days.

(ii) Pte. Perry, hearing machine gun fire at Changi, went to see what was happening and was ordered back by a Japanese guard. Later the witness saw the dead bodies of some 40 Chinese and Malays on the beach, and on examination, found they had been shot.

(iii) The Rev. Polain in April 1942 saw 43 Chinese bodies lying dead. They had been shot.

(c) Prosecution document 5047-B also states that the witness Rev. Polain saw six Australians lying dead near Bukit Timah. The men formed a section of the witness's own Battalion and had been shot some time earlier. They were lying alongside an open grave, their hands tied with rope and cloth, with bandaged eyes.

(d) Prosecution document numbered 5242, being sworn affidavit of L.W. McCANN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5045 being the sworn affidavit of G.A. CROFT is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. These documents refer to the execution of prisoners of war by the Japanese, after their capture.

- (i) McCann states that after his capture, on 13 February 1942, he and a number of Australians were marched, with tied hands, down Reformatory Road until they arrived at a creek. There they were formed into a single file and seven Japanese soldiers lined up about 30 feet away armed with British rifles. The Australians were ordered to face the creek and McCann heard the sound of the rifle bolts being worked and was then struck by a bullet. He fell into the creek with the other men. The Japanese then fired a number of bullets into the bodies lying below. McCann, having waited until the Japanese were gone was able to crawl away.
- (ii) Corporal Croft states that on 23 January, 1942, he was a passenger in a Red Cross truck, marked in the proper way, when the vehicle was machine gunned. The passengers were marched about three miles and put into native huts.

Later, a "Japanese guard came in and took out three men with their hands tied together. We thought they were being taken out for questioning; it was not long before three shots rang out and left no doubt as to what had happened. They kept coming in and going out, taking three each time and then there would be more shots.

"I was in the last three to go. We were taken to the front room and made to sit down and then blindfolded. We were then led outside, still tied together, and made to sit down not far from the house. It was not long before something crashed into me and I was knocked back. I was caught by the heel and thrown into a drain. Later I slipped the blindfold and had a look. I couldn't see any one about and so I crawled out of the drain I was wounded, a bullet having entered the left side of my head about the cheekbone and cut on the right side at the back of my neck. I was spitting blood and there was blood everywhere natives I met would not have anything to do with me. Then I discovered I could not speak."

(e) Prosecution document 5031, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. C.P. HATH, D.S.O., formerly Commanding 9 Coast Regt., R.A., is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that three men of the witness's Regiment having escaped, when apprehended were shot on 19 March 1942, in the presence of the witness. Strong protest made by General Percival to the Japanese in Changi was unavailing.

2. Prosecution Document numbered 5044 being the affidavit of L.W. WRIGHT is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that the witness about 25 January 1942 saw a British ambulance convoy bombed from a low height in Johore, by Japanese bombers. Visibility was excellent and the attack was deliberate. Four or five of the vehicles which contained wounded men were hit, and three of them were left burning. The vehicles were plainly marked with the Red Cross on the sides and roof and there was no military target nearby. In the Muar River fighting a party of prisoners was roped together with about 10 or 12 prisoners and was marched for some days. One of the party had been ill and could not walk. It was officially reported to him by the survivors that he was taken off the string of prisoners into the jungle and shortly after that a couple of shots were heard. The Japanese guard returned grinning and the march was resumed. The guard later told the survivors that the sick man had been shot because he could not keep up with them.

3. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5052-B is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. It is the affidavit of F.C. STUART who in January 1942 was Senior Representative of the Australian Red Cross Society attached to the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore. This affidavit states that on Saturday, February 14, 1942, the hospital was stormed by Japanese troops, who raced through the building bayonetting and shooting all who came in their path, leaving behind them a path of death and destruction. The medical staff was wearing the Red Cross brassard, beds had Red Cross counterpanes and the conventional markings were on the outside and inside of the building. A huge Red Cross approximately 40 feet square was on the ground immediately in front of the building. The witness saw two British soldiers of the Manchester Regiment bayoneted. After the raid he saw 46 dead bodies which had been bayoneted or shot; several had been wounded. At this time an operation was in progress on a British soldier and he was under an anaesthetic. Two doctors and two medical orderlies were in attendance. A Japanese thrust his bayonet through the body of the patient. Other Japanese turned upon the medical staff and killed one doctor and one orderly and wounded the other two. Dozens of dead bodies were picked up in the hospital grounds at nightfall. Towards evening the Japanese mustered 183 patients and staff. Some of the patients were without footwear, some were on crutches, others with limbs in plaster. They were marched away and only two of the men were ever seen again. These men reported the terrible screams of their companions who were evidently bayoneted on Sunday, February 15th. One Japanese was seen wiping the blood off his bayonet. Later on, enquiries were made as to the welfare of the men, but the Japanese replied that they did not have any prisoners of war. A few days later a Japanese officer told the C.O. that our men had been buried in shell holes with Japanese dead, about half a mile to the rear of the hospital. The total killed was 323, of whom 230 were patients. The R.A.M.C. lost 47 percent of the medical personnel and 55 percent of the officers on the staff.

Later a crowd of Japanese entered the hospital and forcibly looted everything of value, such as watches, fountain pens, rings, cigarette cases, trinkets, money, etc. The witness was never recognised as a representative of the Red Cross Society although application was repeatedly made.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5373 being the solemn declaration of J.W. CRAVEN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. In January 1942, the defendant commanded the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore, and he confirms the events related by F.C. Stuart. The declaration further states:-

"Tuesday, 17 February 1942.

"The Japanese G.O.C. called at the hospital at 3 p.m.... He expressed regret for the hard time the hospital had had and assured me that the Japanese were hard fighters but kindly captors and that we had nothing to fear Before leaving he visited part of the hospital and finally I was told that I was to regard his visit as being that of a direct representative of the Japanese Emperor, and that no higher honour could be paid us."

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SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.

SINGAPORE.

B. Prisoners of War in Internment.

1. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5063 being affidavit of D.R. MAIN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence, and Prosecution Document numbered 5061 being the affidavit of Lieut. F. RAMSBOTHAI is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These affidavits state that in the Great World Camp and on working parties, prisoners were beaten and assaulted viciously and regularly. They were kicked, beaten with any convenient instrument, whipped, locked into unventilated and confined spaces, thrown into boiling baths, and generally at the will of their captors.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5080, the affidavit of Lt. Col. C.R. HEATH, D.S.O., is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that in July 1942, at Havelock Road Camp, prisoners from that camp and from the adjoining River Valley Camp were paraded. The 400 men, mostly sick and bare-footed, were then forced to run round in a large circle, for thirty-five minutes. The Japanese Commandant in addressing the men, said: "I have proved to you that you can dance in bare feet; therefore you can work in bare feet."

This was the only action taken on repeated requests for adequate footwear to be provided for the prisoners.

Food and medical stores were always in short supply.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5130, being the affidavit of Sgt. G.V.P. PICOZZI, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the inhuman conditions existing in the Military Gaol, Pearls Hill Prison.

Men were beaten and tortured to death with little provocation. Chinese and Eurasians, too sick to walk or crawl, were carried out on stretchers to be executed.

"When Hatfield was condemned to die, he was kept in an empty cell for six days prior to his execution He had a horror of beheading and the guards never lost an opportunity of tormenting him with reminders of what was to come. His mental anguish must have been almost unbearable. From a 16 stone man he had become a 7 stone wreck and was executed on 6 December 1943."

Men were driven mad by constant ill-treatment and a Chinese killed himself by beating his head against the wall of his cell.

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The prisoners were hopelessly undernourished and covered in scabrous sores. When they were thought to be about to die, they were sent to Changi POW Hospital, so that the prison death rate did not appear too great.

2. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5428, the affidavit of Lieut. R.G. LLS, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This document refers to the many instances of maltreatment of prisoners of war in Outram Road Gaol.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5395, the affidavit of Lieut. J.V. D.N is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence:

"1. I was a Lieutenant in the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, A.I.F., and was taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at Singapore.

2. I was taken to Belarang Prisoner of War Camp, from which I escaped on 17 March, with an Australian Corporal. We crossed the Straits of Johore in a small prau and as we approached a small fishing village, our immediate destination, were captured by Malays, who handed us over to the Kempei Tai on 6 April 1942. I spent 4 days with the Kempei Tai, who tortured me by burning cigarettes on my chest and hands and by beating me on the head with bamboos, to force a confession that I was a spy.

3. I was transferred to Curran camp, which was the Sikh Guard camp for Changi, and held there until 17 April, when I was sent back to the Kempei Tai. I was held there until 24 April, during which time I was asked to sign a statement, which I refused. After four days of beating, burning with cigarettes and electrical shocks, which on one occasion knocked me unconscious, I was handed a statement in Japanese with no English translation, which I was ordered to sign under threats of further torture. I asked for a translation of the document which was refused and eventually I signed the Japanese document. I was then sent to Outram Road Gaol on 24 April.

4. On 18 May 1942 I was brought for trial before a Japanese Court Martial in Singapore. All the proceedings were in Japanese and there was no translation. I eventually learned that I had received two years solitary confinement. I was then removed to Outram Road Gaol in which gaol I remained until 18 May 1944.

5. The cells in Outram Road were 6 feet by 10 feet, normally one man per cell. Later two or three men were put into each cell. In the cell were three boards to serve as a bed, together with a hard wooden pillow. There was a latrine bucket, which was normally cleared twice a week. There was one blanket. During the two years I was in the gaol, approximately 2,400 military and non-Japanese personnel passed through the gaol. Of those 110 were military, 150 British and

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urasian. The remainder were Chinese, Malays and Tamils. Of those, approximately 1,000 people died in all. During the same period, 3,000 Japanese passed through the gaol, of whom only one died. The most the gaol held at any one period of time, of non-Japanese personnel, was 230.

6. The conditions in Outram Road were appalling. The ration consisted of three meals per day, in all 6 oz. of rice and 1½ pints of watery soup. There was no Japanese doctor in the prison camp and the one English doctor, a prisoner for a short time in the camp, was given no facilities with which to deal with the sick. He was not even allowed to visit them. The gaol was 250 yards away from Singapore General Hospital, the main hospital of Singapore, but no prisoner was ever sent there, except for one Chinese who tried to commit suicide before trial. He was taken to the hospital where his head was sewn up, and brought back to the gaol for trial.

There were no showers, no towels, no toilet articles of any nature. In order to wash ourselves we were sometimes given a bucket of water to throw over ourselves. For the first six weeks I never left my cell and never had a wash.

7. When I first arrived in the gaol it was like bedlam. People were screaming all day from pain from their wounds and their beatings. The gaol Commandant used to come and watch us, make no comment and leave. The guards, both Korean and Japanese, had complete control over the prisoners. I saw many prisoners beaten and I saw many people die. Examples are as follows:-

On 10 May 1943, 4 Chinese arrived in the prison. They were handcuffed and chained down in their cell. They were in good physical condition. They were dead in six weeks of malnutrition and beatings. I saw them often beaten by sticks and sword scabbards.

Davies, an Englishman, very bigly built, arrived at approximately the same time as I did in April, 1942, he contracted beri beri and by August his testicles were two feet in diameter. His only method of walking was to carry them in front of him. The Japanese used to bring their friends in to watch him and never did anything to help him, nor permit others to help him. Davies died in October in great agony. He had been beaten many times and he died covered in his own excreta and urine. For five days before his death he had been unable to leave his cell and we were not allowed to help.

C... Barter died on 13 February 1943, as a result of beatings. Shortly before he died, he was very weak, suffering from beri beri and dysentery and on 12 February, the guard came into his cell and forced him to his feet to carry his latrine bucket out to empty it. At this time Barter was merely skin and bone. He was unable to lift the bucket and tried to drag it along the ground. He was unable to do this, however, and fell down. The guard beat him and kicked him for nearly five minutes. The next morning he was dead.

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Allen, an Australian, died on 10 July 1943. After his death, without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities, his body was weighed by our own medical people in Changi. The weight was 56 lbs., approximately what the bones of themselves would weigh. For the fortnight before his death, he was not able to leave his cell, or even to move about. Nevertheless, the guards put rice in a corner of the cell, which Allen was not able to reach. I asked many times to be allowed to feed him but the various guards refused. I was ordered to dress him after his death and when I saw him he was literally bone covered in scales as a result of dry beri beri. He was covered in filth.

Hatfield, an Australian Sergeant, was caught in Singapore in May, 1943. He spent three months with the Kempei Tai and was then brought into the gaol in August. He was tried in November 1943, and sentenced to be executed as a spy. I had some small knowledge of Japanese and I was taken to Hatfield on 4 December 1943, who asked me to arrange for him to make a will and for a priest. Both these requests were refused by the gaol Commandant. Hatfield was taken away from the gaol on 6 December, and the guard who executed him told me later that he had had the pleasure of executing Hatfield in a field at Bukit Timah.

Mrs. Nixon, the only European woman I saw at Outram Road, came in January 1944. She had been an internee at Changi. She was brought in by the Kempei Tai and confined in the same circumstances as ourselves, without any privacy. She was still there when I left in May 1944, in solitary confinement.

Father Massine and another Portuguese Priest were brought into the gaol in 1943 and had both been tortured previously by the Kempei Tai. They died of disease in the gaol. Massine was regularly beaten by the guards when they saw him on his knees praying.

Hugh Fraser, the Colonial Secretary, Malaya, arrived with a party at the end of 1943. He had been with the Kempei Tai some four months prior to his arrival. He was beaten by the guards regularly and died after I left.

There was an Englishman who, in May 1943, developed a form of scabies as the result of which, the whole of the area at the back of his body from the waist to knees, became an open sore, which dripped pus. He was quite unable to sit down or lie down for three months, and was given no treatment, no bandages or rags to wipe the matter coming from the wound. Fortunately, eventually it dried by itself.

Two Chinese women were brought into the gaol on 26 July 1943, and were held in the same circumstances and conditions as the men. One woman was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She was moved only a few days prior to the birth of her child.

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A Chinese boy, aged 12, came into the gaol with his mother. She was put into one cell and he in another. He died of beri beri in about nine weeks. I carried his body when he was dead. It was all puffed out and his head was so swollen that the features were not obviously recognisable as human.

A number of people went mad under these conditions. The Japanese method of treatment was to put three or four more people into the cell to look after the lunatic. In most cases the mad men died because he refused to eat. On several occasions he injured his companions.

Major Smith who arrived at the end of November 1943, had had his jaw broken by the Tempei Tai during interrogation. It was exceedingly difficult for him to eat. He was refused treatment in the prison, the Japanese answer being, if he had told the truth he would not have had his jaw broken.

8. At the end of 1942, the prison authorities sent some of the worst sick away from Outram Road to Changi Hospital. In almost every case the men sent were about to die, and the Doctors in the Hospital told me that these sick men were impossible to save and it appeared that the Japanese were sending them so that the official death rate in Outram Road would appear to be less than it was in fact.

9. I had a big cyst on my right hip in September 1943, from which I suffered for nearly a month. Moreover, my side was enormously swollen and I asked the guard to slice the top of it off, which he did with his sword and then drained the pus. This I took as a kindly act. There was a dispensary in the gaol and a Japanese orderly with a large number of drugs and instruments, who refused to treat me. In August 1942, two Japanese escaped from their portion of the gaol and as a punishment for three weeks all the prisoners had to sit to attention, that is on their heels and cross-legged, from 7 in the morning till 9.30 at night. The daily ration was 3 ounces of rice, a small bowl of water and a piece of rock salt.

10. I had one pair of shorts during the whole period, April 1942 to September 1943. This was the case with many of us. In September 1943, we were issued with one Japanese shirt and a pair of shorts, which had come from diseased Japanese sick. These garments were washed once a month and owing to their refusal to allow us to number or mark the garments, no prisoner normally ever received his own garments back. In view of the diseased nature of most of the prisoners, under this system it was impossible for anyone to remain healthy. In a short time everyone had scabies.

11. It is difficult to describe the cells in which we lived. There were blood and pus stains on the wall, where people had wiped

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the hands they had used to dry their wounds. Miles of scaly skin lay in the corners. There were bed bugs in the boards of the bed. We were never shaved and had to cut our nails by scraping them on the concrete floors. All the guards wore masks when they were on duty in our block of cells. They never touched anything in our cells with their hands, only with their swords or with gloves. Our cells were cleaned to my knowledge, only twice in the two years. On the other hand the block in which the Japanese prisoners were housed was beautifully clean.

12. Every guard was a law unto himself and one evening a guard would beat us for not being asleep; the next on duty would beat us for being asleep.

13. There were working parties in the gaol which began in October 1942, when some of us went out cleaning drains. By May 1943 other parties had been formed.

14. It was impossible to keep notes or a diary since cells were searched daily. Outram Road gaol was the Central Gaol for the Japanese Southern Army, so that when a cell was empty we knew either the man had died or had been executed, or was about to be executed.

15. When I first arrived in the gaol I saw in the open buildings which were around, six fully stocked with cases of tinned milk. I estimate there were between 20 and 30 thousand cases. We got a little for the first month; after that we had milk twice on the Emperor's birthday in 1942 and 1943. The milk was used by the Japanese for themselves in the gaol and as presents to visitors. It was not distributed to other units. There was enough milk in the gaol to supply every prisoner with milk until the end of the war with a good deal to spare, and Vitamin B was, of course, our greatest need.

16. On one occasion a member of the Royal family walked through the gaol at the end of 1942. He never looked into the cells, he merely walked into the passage. On several occasions high ranking officers paid visits to the gaol. They must have seen some of the prisoners at their work or carrying their latrine buckets to be emptied. Prior to such visits, the cell steps would be scrubbed with soap. Soap was never issued to the prisoners for the purpose of washing their bodies.

17. On the 13 May 1944, I left Outram Road gaol and went back to Changi gaol and was put in the tower. I was asked to sign a non-escape form, which I did eventually under compulsion. I was then released and became an interpreter, going to Bukit Panjang with 379 officers and men, to dig Japanese fortifications. The Australian Camp Commandant protested to the Japanese Sergeant in charge of the camp, and to high inspecting officers who visited, as to the nature of the work, but to no avail. In June 1945, an Australian, Private Wilson, was killed in a fall of earth owing to insufficient precautions being taken, during the tunnelling of the hole.

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The work parties began at 3 a.m. and marched four or five miles each morning. For the most part, men had no boots. Some used home-made rubber shoes or clogs, others had bare feet. Officers were not permitted to leave the camp, nor allowed to go with the working parties, which normally returned at 6.30 p.m. Towards June 1945, the men began to return from work parties at 10 p.m. in the evening, after working 20 to 30 feet into the side of a hill by candlelight, and not having eaten since midday. They often came back wet through. No lights were allowed in the camp and the hours were so irregular that it was often very difficult to provide a hot meal at night.

Clothing was very short in the camp and in about July 1945, 50 pairs of Chinese women's bloomers were issued to the great amusement of the villagers as some of the men walked through the streets in them. We had very little medical stores in the camp and although 200 yards away was a medical store distribution centre, we were unable to obtain any nevertheless. A good deal of beating up by the Guards took place. One order that all men had to salute sentries, provided ample excuse for many beatings.

The ration for working men was 10 oz. of rice daily, 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally tinned food, which appeared to be Red Cross supplies, since I saw Red Cross parcels in the stores. The ration for a sick man was about 30 percent less. This affected the camp basic ration, as about 50 percent of the camp were sick."

Prosecution Document numbered 5397, the affidavit of Lieut. A.G. Weynton, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the conditions of living in Outram Road gaol and makes reference to the beatings and murder of prisoners, and to the execution without trial of Allied airmen and civilians.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5077, being the affidavit of Major J.A.D. BULL is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution Document numbered 5064-B, being the affidavit of Major B.L.W. CLARKE is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. These documents refer to the gross inadequacy of food supplied to the prisoners in Roberts Barracks and KRANJI Camp, resulting in deficiency and other diseases; no attempt was made by the Japanese to control the incidence of malaria. When men came to hospital from work on the Burma-Siam railway, in appalling physical condition, the P.O.W. Doctors were given no help or facilities to deal with them. There was a shortage of essential drugs and stores. Accommodation for the sick was greatly inadequate.

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After the surrender, the Japanese sent in enormous quantities of food to the hospitals. Drugs, instruments and other greatly needed articles were sent in. These had been in Singapore since 1942, yet requests for food and drugs to save life had always during interment been refused.

3. Prosecution document numbered 5053, being the affidavit of Brig. F.G. GALLAGHER, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that:-

- (i) In September 1942, four prisoners of war were executed without trial by the Japanese for an attempted escape three months earlier. They were shot in the presence of the witness. After the execution the Japanese Commander gave the P.O.W. spectators a homily reminding them that disobedience of orders meant death.
- (ii) Owing to the refusal to sign non-escape forms voluntarily, the 16,000 prisoners of war under the command of the witness were ordered to move into the squarest Selarang Barracks by 1800 hours, 2 September 1942. The normal accommodation of the barracks was for roughly 450 men. The prisoners of war remained thus until 4 September, when an agreement was arranged. During this period no rations were supplied to the prisoners of war, and there was a large increase in the number of dysentery and diphtheria cases. Evacuation of the sick from the square into the hospital was not permitted.
- (iii) In Changi Camp, food was always inadequate. One man of 16 stone weight dropped to 4½ stone and generally people were at least one third underweight. Deficiency and skin diseases were rife. Medical supplies were grossly inadequate.
- (iv) Prisoners were engaged on building airfields, hours were long, clothing was insufficient and representations to the Commanding Japanese General of no avail. Japanese aeroplanes used the airfield after its construction.
- (v) Demands made by the Japanese for working parties were impossible to fulfil using only healthy men. Sick men were forced to work and repeated complaints were useless.
- (vi) There were no visits by any Red Cross Representative, despite frequent requests.
- (vii) There were inspections of Changi Camp by high ranking officers. Count Terauchi twice inspected the Camp. General ITAGAKI inspected the camp and walked through it. General TOJO when in Singapore did not visit the Camp.

4. Prosecution Document numbered 5057-3, the affidavit of T.T.C. GUNST is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in

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evidence. This affidavit states that the witness, the Red Cross Representative in Malaya, interned as a prisoner of war in River Valley Camp, was hampered and frustrated in every effort he made to use the facilities of his Society for the benefit of the prisoners of war. Permission was refused to enable the witness to make necessary purchases and help prisoners of war in the hands of the Tempei Tai.

The witness brought the Red Cross Conventions and Rules to the notice of various Japanese officers in a fruitless endeavour to obtain proper facilities.

Red Cross parcels were misused and no supervision in their distribution was permitted.

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SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE

SINGAPORE

C. INTERNEES

A) Prosecution Document numbered 5078 being the Affidavit of J. D. ILSON, the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Singapore together with the report of the Sime Board Commission in relation to "The Double Tenth" raid, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that:-

"On 10/10/43, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded soon after dawn in the Main Yard as if for a routine roll-call.....A number of the internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated.....The investigation finished after dusk and internees were allowed to return inside the Prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. (T.T.) on the previous day, and some suffering distress and even collapse owing to the day-long exposure to the sun without food."

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees were removed from Changi Prison by the Military Police on or after 10/10/43.....the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organisation in Changi Prison which received and transmitted by radio telephony, which had established contacts in the town for the purpose of sabotage and stirring up of anti-Japanese feeling, and which collected money from outside for this purpose. In fact, there was no spy organisation, no radio transmission and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities outside the Camp....

The conditions under which Internees were detained by the Military Police were rigorous in the extreme. They were crowded, irrespective of race, sex, or state of health, in small cells or cages. They were so cramped that they could not lie down in comfort. No bedding or coverings of any kind were provided and bright lights were kept burning overhead all night. From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. inmates had to sit up straight on the bare floor with their knees up and were not allowed to relax or put their hands on the floor, or talk, or move, except to go to the lavatory. Any infraction of the rigid discipline involved a beating by the sentries. There was one pedestal water-closet in each cell or cage, and the water flushing into the pan provided the only water supply for all purposes, including drinking. It should be recorded here that nearly all of the inmates suffered from enteritis or dysentery. No soap, towel, toilet articles or handkerchiefs were permitted and inmates had no clothing other than those they were wearing.

The food supplied....was insufficient to support life over a long period and led to serious deficiency diseases

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in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities...were for all practical purposes non-existent....a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an Internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough....

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chamber would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

Usually interrogations started quietly and would so continue as long as the inquisitors got the expected answers. If, for any reason, such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was immediately employed. The methods used were:-

(1) Water Torture. There were two forms of water torture. In the first, the victim was tied or held down on his back and a cloth placed over his nose and mouth. Water was then poured on the cloth. Interrogation proceeded and the victim was beaten if he did not reply. As he opened his mouth to breathe or to answer questions, water went down his throat until he could hold no more. Sometimes, he was then beaten over his distended stomach, sometimes a Japanese jumped on his stomach, or sometimes pressed on it with his foot.

In the second, the victim was tied lengthways on a ladder, face upwards, with a rung of the ladder across his throat and his head below the ladder. In this position, he was slid first into a tub of water and kept there until almost drowned. After being revived, interrogation proceeded and he would be re-immersed.

(2) Beating with iron bars, brass rods, sticks, bamboos, wet knotted ropes, belts with buckle's, or revolver butts, all over the body. Whilst these beatings were being inflicted, the victims were sometimes suspended by the wrists from a rope passed over a beam. Sometimes their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron, while sharp-edged pieces of wood or metal were placed behind their knees so as to cut into the flesh as they knelt. While they were so kneeling the Japanese would

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jump on their thighs or on the projecting ends of the bar or wood behind their knees; sometimes to increase the pressure on the wood or bar behind the knees, a Japanese would perch himself on the shoulders of the victim, or the victim, with hands untied, would be compelled to hold heavy weights above his head. They were often forced to remain in this position without intermission for 9 to 10 hours, during which period interrogation would go on remorselessly, punctuated by blows. At times, the victim would be tied to a table and flogged until he lost consciousness. In one case, the man so flogged counted over 200 blows before losing consciousness. This treatment, was in some cases, carried on daily for 4 to 5 days consecutively. In one case, a European who died later, was interrogated with the usual beating, for 58 hours at a stretch and another European since dead, underwent 144 hours of beatings in all, according to the estimate of his cell mates

(3) During interrogation the inquisitor, in many cases, burnt the victim with cigarette and cheroot ends, even on the most sensitive parts of the body, e.g. arm-pits, between the toes, on the scrotum and penis. Several Asiatics had petrol poured on their bellies and ignited, and another Asiatic had his hands tied together and immersed in a bowl of methylated spirit which was ignited.

(4) Electric Torture. There were two forms of this. In the first, an induction coil was used, one electrode being attached to the hand or foot and the other bare wire was applied to various parts of the body. One victim reports that he was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock. The effect has been described as one of physical and mental disintegration. The second form apparently more severe, was called the electric table or electric cap. There is evidence that this was used but not on any of our witnesses.

(5) In addition to these forms of torture, the inquisitor, often employed other methods, such as ju-jitsu, twisting of limbs, bending back of fingers, twisting of sharp-edged wood between fingers, punching, repeated blows on the same spot, and so on. These methods, in many cases resulted in dislocations and permanent damage to limbs and joints. In one case, the inquisitor punctuated his questions by flicking off, with the frayed end of a bamboo, flesh bruised in a previous beating. This left a permanent scar, six inches by three inches on the victim's thigh.

(6) In several cases, victims were led to believe that their execution either by beheading or shooting, was imminent. They were advised to write a letter of farewell. Preparations for execution were carried out, up to the penultimate stage, with such realism that, in two cases, the victims fainted.

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(7) Threats to families. Threats were also made to take action against the family of the victim (the wives of some Internees were believed to be in Japanese custody in other parts of Asia). Torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance. One Internee attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the verandah. In his fall he fractured his pelvis, but, despite his condition, his interrogation under torture was continued until just before he died. In another case, the Internee asked his Inquisitors for the means to commit suicide. A pistol was produced and was snatched away only when the man was about to carry out his declared intention.

B) Prosecution Document numbered 5131, being the Affidavit of C. E. HILTERMANN is now produced for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5205 being the affidavit of Dr. B. M. JOHNS is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These Affidavits confirm the evidence of the Lord Bishop of Singapore and describe the tortures they observed inflicted by the Kempei Tai on civilians.

The witness Hiltermann states that "on one occasion I saw the Bishop of Singapore who had been maltreated terribly. His legs from his hips to his ankles had been beaten to pulp. They were literally like raw meat....he was just about able to crawl."

Every refinement of torture, every conceivable humiliation, every possible degradation, was inflicted upon the internees as these documents testify.

No 1

WY 1497
Date 7-4-30

證據概要

4

ニニガムル

甲 降伏詩

(1) 檢察側文書第139号、ローダー、供述書、誠
、鶴見義典は、記号附で被尋問者欄に記載。
乙供述書曰、大正三年二十九日中國義理軍一團の隊員及
其人員は彼等は安全を保て日本軍保護艦にて自進にて
降伏した事実、並に彼等は三ヶ月間易て三月行進せり
翌日七十人者全部トラウアードにて送還を行ひシテ
彼等は、前半四月上旬より上海岸にて休身。

彼等、三十二人家列、並べテ、艦銃至氣、機翼銃及自動銃、前立タセラシ。日本人、脛包之タ。ソニテ、証人、海中、倒立、數分後、彼頭上、時海水、朱塗リ、彼、仰達、死体、無事、彈丸、射抜カシテ、彼自同、横ラキタ。証人、三人、負傷者等、辛ウシ、這一本。

(4) 檢察側文書第ニ三七四号即⁴「A. 下木」、官誓陳述書、識別、タメ根古ニ且、言弓ヲ附シ拔萃半、言像トシテ根古ス。檢察側文書第ニ五二号即⁴「C. W. ベル」、官誓陳述書、識別、タメ根古ニ且、言弓ヲ附シ拔萃半、記像トシテ根古ス。檢察側文書第ニ四七一號即⁴「G. ホーリー牧師」、官誓陳述書、識別、タメ根古ニ且、言弓ヲ附シ拔萃半、記像トシテ根古ス。之等、陳述書次、事實ヲ述べ奉ル。

No 2

1/
page 2/

(i) 本件少佐、大正三年二月二十日或いは頃日本人を次
山死体埋葬の林三命、水深約百四十、中國人死体アリヲ見テ少年死体アリ老人死体アリテ
彼等死後凡て百乃至四日経過シモト判是ナリ

(ii) ベル安亭にてヤギシ横突厥、音韻何事テ起
タク見タヌ出カフが日本人警察備兵引渡ス林命ニ
ラシ。後ナマ詫人海岸四十人バカ、中國人及馬来人
死体見テ調バト云彼等飯殺セシキナリ。

(iii) オレイニ牧師、大正三年四月二十三日、中國人死体
トナア横ハニアリテ見テ彼等飯殺セシキナリ

(八) 檢察側文書目録第五回
1. B. 亦証人オレイニ牧師
ガ、ブキティニ、附近ノ大人、臺灣人死体トナア横
ハニアリテ見テ下述ベキ。一人達、該人自身
屬スハ太隊中、一部人アリ。彼等激時回前
飯殺セシキナリ。彼等露天屋、墓側横リ。手
綱、ヤ布片ア縛リ目窓ニテシキナリ。

(九) 檢察側文書目録第三回
1. W. ハウカ、宣
誓陳述書、謝別、提出席且、記号ヲ附
サシ、証據トテ提出ス。檢察側文書目録第四回
印、A. クロクト、宣誓陳述書ヲ謝別、タメ
根出且、記号ヲ附シ拔萃、証據トテ提出ス。
ヒ等、文書ハ字磨達、逮捕セリ後日本人
依頼刑立トテ証據立テキ。

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No.3

Dec 5 430

- (i) フラムニハ一九四二年一月十八日彼ガ逮捕シ後彼及
多々瀋州人半縛ラニ或ル小河ニ看クニテリオメト
道路一歩カセリトテ逃ベキルソニ彼等一列並
セニセ人日本兵約三十人離テ英國領事館ヘア
整列シ。瀋州人童小河ニ面スル称命シマシマ
カシヒ小飯音圓牛次シ銃弾打タシテ彼
人ト共ニ小河中落タタ日本兵次テ孤山
銃弾下横台アキ死体發射シテマシ
カシヒ日本人行方終迄テ下シモタマテ
言ヒセア逃ゲルガセ未タ。
- (ii) ロット任長ハ一九四二年一月二十三日正式
施テキ赤十字トニ乗員アタラ際
トラシガ機翼領事タシタエトテ逃ベキル。
乗員達約三重歩セラシテ之民小屋入シテ
一人日本人敵害者兵アリ未テ三石、
以下次頁)

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者キラ珠數八十ギニテ連出シ。私達ハ彼等が訊問連
行せし。ト西心地。間モト銃聲三聲が聞エタナ。何
が起シテ疑フ余也。十時。彼等ハ幾度モノアテ未テ、
三人ヲ連行シ。ノガ間モト銃聲が聞エタ。
私官最後連しテ行カシミ三人、中一人アリ。
私達ハ表、却屋ニキサセシ坐ラサシテカテ目隠
シ。シカニ繩縛ラシマ、外車し出サシ家
ラ程遠ナリ所坐ラサシ。間モト何物か。大
首ト共ニサセガチカカリ。後ナケリ倒サシ。
ニテ踵ラカニテ下水溝後ナケリ倒サシ。
月陰ヲ見回シ。私ハ誰モ側ニ居ナリ、
カタニコテ私ハ下水溝カラ言ニ考
私負傷ヲ受ケテ井。銃彈が頭部左側、頸骨
ノアリカム。テ後頭、右側ニ拔キテシ。私
血、唾ラキ続ケ至ル。血ダクハナ。木ガ土
合ナリ。民達ハ私ヲ何等構へウトシナ。シカ
テ私ハ言ストガテキナ。ニモコトニスが附イタ。
(4) 檢察官文書第5。八号。即チ英國軍第十九
軍砲兵聯隊前司令官武功勳章佩受者陸軍
中佐。P.ス。陳述書。識別、爲撫志
且、証字附。技萃ヲ証據トシテ拵キル。コ陳
述書ハ証人聯隊三属スル三人、兵が逃亡トユロ
逮捕セシテ一九四二年三月十九日証人延前於
射殺セシトコト。延ベテハ、ノベル大將

カラチヤニニ於ケル日本軍ニ對シ強硬ナ抗議
提出サシタケレトモ何等役ニ立タナカラシ。

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三、(1) 檢察側文書第5。四四号即チフ・W・ライヒ
陣述書ヲ該ニ識別、爲提出し且記号ヲ附シ
抜萃ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。コノ陣述書ハ證人ガ
一九四二年一月二十五日頃英國、患者輸送車護送
隊ガ「ジョホール」於ニ日本、爆轟機ニ依リ低空ヨリ
リ爆轟車ヲ空文ケタ事実ヲ述べキ。視界ハ明瞭テ
右轟轟ハ故意ニ行ハシタモノアリ。負傷者有ツ
乗セテキタ四五台、輸送者ハ命中彈ヲ空文ケン
中三台が消失シ、ソ輸送車六台、側面及屋根
ニ明白ニ赤十字、記号ヲカ附セラシテアリ且附近軍
事目標ハ何モ無カシタ。4-1アリ河、戰斗ニ於テ停
留一團、十人ケ十二人位、首ガ珠數ウナキニセラレ
數日間行進サセラシ。ソ、一團、中、一人ハ、病氣テ
止ムコトゲテキナカラシ。彼の傍は、唐辛子、列カラレ
サニテ密林、中連して行リ、間天無ク二發、銃聲響聞
タ。ト云フコトヲ残存者達カラム、或ニ告げラシ。日本警
備兵ハニヤク笑ウテ歸ラテ未タ。ソシテ行進続ケラシ。
ソ、警備兵ハ後ニ残存者達ニアノ病ヘハ繕ニシイ
ルユトガテキナイカラ射殺セシタ、クト詰ラシ。

N05
三、(1) 檢察側文書第5。四四号即チフ・W・ライヒ
レ且ツ、該号ヲ附シテ、抜萃ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。
ソレハ一九四二年一月中レシカ。ホールレーフアレシナエ

No. 5430

病院附濠洲赤十字社、主席代表者メリシード、之を

アート、ロ供書テアル。コロ供書ハ一九四二年二月十四日土曜
日ニ日本軍部隊ガ右病院ヲ襲撃レリ、通路ニ居レバニル
首ヲ銃剣ニヨリ穴大キ刺シ或ハ射出レソ、跡三死人ト破壊物テ
埋ミタ首ヲ残シテ病院、建物ヲ駆ケ抜ケ行ク事実達

ベテ本ノ山腰ノ口ニハキナス、附イリ上掛カ掛ケニアリ。

又建物、外側ニモ内側ニモ條約規定、標識カ施サレ
テアリ。建物、直グ前、廣場ニハ凡ソ四十坪平方

、大キナキナ字ナガアリ。証人ハ「ミニチエスリー」聯隊

一人、英國兵ガ銃剣ニヨリ刺殺サシルノラ見テ。
龍裏裏、後彼ノ銃剣ニヨリ刺殺サシルノラ見テ。

個、死体ヲ見テ、若干一者ハ負傷者ニアリ。コ

時、一人、英國兵ハ手術、最中、テ麻酔ヲ掛けテキ、コ

云々、醫師二人、看護人カ附添ワテキ。一人、日本人ガ、

銃剣ヲ患者、体ニ刺シ通シ。や、日本人ガ醫負ニ向

ケテ、日暮ニ六十人、死体ケ病院敷地ニ收容セレ

タ。夜ニナツテ日本人ハ百八十三名、患者ト職員ト集

タ。患者、或ハ足穿ウモノナウ、或ルハ松葉杖ニ寄

リ掛ケテ居、或ハ肢ニ石膏ヲ當テカヘシテキ。彼等
外へ行進サセラシガ、後彼等、中、タダ二人丈ガ再

見テ又ケラレタニ過キヤ。二、三人、明ラカニ二月十五日月

曜日ニ銃剣ニ刺殺サシテ仲間達、物悲イ叫聲ヲ

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No 7

聞イタコトヲ報シタ。一人、日本人が彼、銃殺附付テ牛血ヲ拭リテ牛前ガ見受けラシタ。後ニ右、者達、安否ニ就テ質問ラシクが日本人、彼等々全然一毫唐ハ居ナリト答ヘタ。數日後或日本士官が指揮官ニ對ニ至ク、仲間、日本人死者ト共ニ病院、半哩程後方ニアル彈痕穴三埋メラシト告ケタ。殺害セシ者、全部于三百二十三人、ソ、中二百三十九人ハ患者テアシタ。英國陸軍軍醫部隊ハ醫務員、四十七パーセントト五十五パーセント、幹部將校ヲ失シタ。

後ニナツチ一團、日本人が病院ニ入ツテ來テ懷中時計、萬年筆等、指輪、煙草入れ、裝身具、金鎰等、如キ值打ノアル總テ、物ロシ強奪シタ。屢々申請が為サレタニ拘ラバ證言人、終始赤十字社、代表者トニテ認メラシナカッタ。

(2) 檢察側文書第5373號即47丁、以クレリウム、嚴肅ナル係述書ヲ識別、為メニ提出シ且ソノ記號ヲ附シタル拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル一九四二年一月中證言者ハシガホー山、アレキサンドラ病院、指揮官ニアリタ。彼ハ「F.C.S.K.Y.A.」ト、語リテ牛事実ヲ確證シタ。六係述書ハ更ニ次、通り述べテカル。

一九四二年二月十七日、火曜日。

NO 8

No. 543.

日本軍司令官八午後三時ニ病院ヲ訪問
シ。彼ハ該病院ニ苦難、時カ有リタコトヲ遺
憾トスル旨ヲ述ヘ日本人ハ勇猛ナ戰士ダ
ガ親切ナ征服者アル而シテ我々何モ恐
レルコトハ無イト私ニ確言シタ。
退去、前ニ彼ハ病院、一部ヲ訪問シ最
後ニ彼ハ彼來訪「日本國天皇直使、
訪問上見做可キコト且ソシガ我々與
ヘラシタ世上、尤深ニアルヒ日ヲ私ニ告ゲ」。

上 下 次 一 目

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證據概要

〔乙〕二二ガホル

一、(乙)收容中、俘虜房

(1) 檢察側文書第五。六三號 D.R. メイン宣誓陳述書ヲ該別、タメ提出之且記號ヲ附ニタル核萃ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。
又檢察側文書第五。六一號 F.ラムズボーサム中尉宣誓陳述書ヲ該別、タメ提出之且記號ヲ附ニタル核萃ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

/The Great World Camp/

是等、陳述者はハ大世界收容所及作業隊ニ於子俘虜達ハ劇ニク且定期的ニ殴打暴行サレコトヲ述ベリノキマス。彼等ハ足蹴=サレ何モノ有合セ、モノが殴レ鞭打タレ換氣装置、ナキ窓閉所ニ監禁サレ或ハ熱湯、浴槽中=投ケ込マレ其他凡ズル莫テ捕獲者、意、マニサレタ、テアリマニタ。
(2) 檢察側文書第五。八。號武功勳章佩戴者 C.P.ヒース中佐宣誓陳述書ヲ該別、タメ提出之且記號ヲ附ニタル核萃ヲ證據トシテ提出ス。本陳述書ニハ一九四二年七月ハプロワントラト收容所ニ於子同收容所及近傍、リバーバー收容所、俘虜達力整列サセラシコトヲ述ベラシテイル。ヨシニア大部分

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が病人で而モ裸足、四百名、者が三十五分間大
キナ圓周ヲ駆足サセラシタニアツタ。日本人收容谷
所長ハソノ俘虜達ニ向テ裸足モ跳ネ廻シル
コトガ分ウタグラウ、ソレ故オ前達裸足モ傷ケル
ノグレト述ベタ。此ガ俘虜ニ過高ナ履物ヲ與ヘヨト、
屢々要、要求ニ對ニテラシタ唯一處置テアツ。食料
及医療西ハ絶エズ不足ニテイク。

- (1) 檢察側文書第五一三。号G.N.P.ビコジ軍曹陳述
書ヲ茲ニ識別、タク提出来且記号ヲ附シ乞核萃ヲ
證據トシテ提セス。本陳述書は陸軍刑務所タルバ
ルがヒル監獄ニ於ケル非人道的狀態闇ニシモノアル。
俘虜達ハ殆ンド何科モナシテ殴打拷問サシテ
死ニシ。重病ア歩コトモ遠フコトモ出來ナリ中國人
及歐洲混血人、擔架テ運搬シテ處刑サシタ。
ハットフィールド/Hatfield/が死刑ヲ宣告サレタ
トキ彼ハ其執行前、六日間人居ナリ房
ニ入ラシム。彼ハ斬首ヲ恐レテ居リニシ
タ。ソシテ衛兵達ハ機会アル毎ニ必ス其
ノコトヲ言ツタリ感附カセタリニテ彼ヲ苦
ニメマニタ。彼ハ殆ンド精神的苦痛ニ堪ヘラ
レナカツタコトアラウ。十六ストーン(約二十一
六貫八百八十枚)人間が七ストーン(十一貫七百
六十枚)ミジメ+身体トナツテ彼ハ一九四
三年十二月六日ニ處刑サレマニク。』

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俘虜達不斷、虐待ミテ發狂、一中国人自分監房壁
ニ頭ヲ打付ケテ自殺シ。

俘虜達ハ傷ニモ營養不良ナリガリ、ニテ皮膚病ニ罹
ル。俘虜間モカリ死ミト思ヒテ墳ケヤシギ、俘虜病院送

ル。ラクダ收容所、於レル死亡率ハ余り大アリ様アリ。

(1) 檢察側文書第三四二号 R. S. C. H. M. 中尉 陳述者、識
別タク提出シ且記号附シテ抜革ヲ證據シテ提出シタス。
本文書ハ「オートラム一三七利箭」於レル俘虜虐待兩不教
事例ヲ舉ゲテサス。

(2) 檢察側文書カ正三九五 P. V. M. 中尉 陳述者ヲ識
別タク提出シ且記号附シテ抜革ヲ證據シテ提出シタス。
于ハ濱洲解放敵後機銃大隊 / MACHINE GUN
BATTALION, A. I. F. / 動物、中尉 / 一九四三年 / 昭和十七年 / 三月十
日 / カボル / SINGAPORE / 之ヲ俘虜ニシク。

11/6

1. 于ハセララン俘虜収容所 / SELARANG PRISONER OF WAR
CAMP / 連行カレ三月十七日ニ該所一名、濱洲兵伍長上共脱出
シ。載小舟ニ乘、テ三日於以水道 / STRAITS OF JOHORE / ラ横
断、或直接目的地タリ小德村、時近ノ時ニテニ人 / TAMILS /
トセイ人 / MALAYS / 一捕、テ一九四三年 / 昭和十七年 / 四月六日憲
兵隊ニ引渡セラ。于ハ四日間憲兵隊共温シテ、憲兵隊ハ于ガ軍
事捕獲アリテ無理強制セヨウトシテ巻煙草、于胸十兩手
火ア燃セシメ、于頭部ヲ竹竿殴打テ拷問シ。

2. 于ハカラン收容所 / CURRAN CAMP / 之擇送カタ、該所ハナシ
テ / CHANGI / 之セイスイ衛舍 / SIKH GUARD CAMP / ナンテ

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此處一四月十七日在柳樹下之憲兵隊遣送下。于八集處四月二十四日達信。其間于陳述者署名之樣要求下。并拒否之。四日同改打字。卷煙草及電筆以應。七二二。或此時。總辭事人事外省。于朝鮮。後一个。英語。都譯文。添附于下。日本文。陳述者手文。更。轉向。臂追下。該者口語是。樣命也。一个。該者類。都譯文。請承。引。并拒否。而。于。遂。該日本大書。是也。其後于八四月二十四日十一时。刑務所 / OUTRAM ROAD GAOL / 之。

4. 一九四三年 / 昭和十七年 / 五月十日 / 一个。三十六。SINGAPORE / 诊疗。期间。為日本軍軍事裁判所。進行下。凡。訴訟手続。日本語。ナレ。都譯。傳。傳。

于八集間。獨房禁錮。刑。受。不知。于。其。甚。才。一。公。上。刑務所 / OUTRAM ROAD GOAL / 轉送。該。于。一九四四年 / 昭和十九年 / 五月十日。服役。

5. 本。公。上。刑務所。獨房。縱橫各。一。呎。从。大。呎。普通一獨房。一人。廁。合。个。甚。甚。各。禁。房。二。三。人。押。公。上。各。房。六。三。枚。板。被。各。一。個。木。繫。枕。一個。附。屬。之。甚。所。用。六。个。竹。三。六。普通。一。週。三。四。在。下。一枚。毛。布。公。上。于。本。三年。間。獄。中。居。期。間。軍。人。及。非。日。本。人。約。二。四。口。若。該。刑。務。所。人。多。少。七年。中。軍。人。少。一。口。然。英。国。人。及。亞。洲。混。血。人。一。五。起。不。外。然。余。六。土。国。人。烏。麻。食。TAMILS / 人。耳。于。外。七年。中。全。部。約。一。口。口。死。死。七。三。同。期。間。中。日。本人。二。口。口。水。分。該。刑。務。所。少。今。三。天。某。中。僅。少。一起。死。七。三。該。刑。務。所。非。日。本。人。最。已。事。收。容。時。八。三。口。名。信。少。

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6. オートラムロード / OUTRAM ROAD / 刑務所、水能ハ營ウベキセガア
シ。糧食ハ自三食ア、全部ア米六升又水一桶イヘア。此バナ
トテヤリ。該收容所ハ一九一九年、日本人、韓国人、滿洲人同監禁所
三短期同居處上ナシ未タ唯、英國人、歐洲人、華南人、處置ヘ
ナ何等便宜無事ナシカツ。彼ハ唯病者有時向心ニシテ許可
ナカツ。該刑務所ハ三月六日 / SINGAPORE / 主要之病院ハシ
ンガルハ市立 / SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL / 病院ハ三月六日離
院在。併し醫向刑務所送入者有無ナカツ。此中華人、病院ハ遠
行セ頭部ハ經心ナカツ醫向刑務所送還ナカツ。
如何ハ種類、灌水浴之半減已本於通具三留取リ。身體
洗ノ為ニ水ハ瞬一桶、火水、噴ノ全身三注水也。最初、
大過ナシ、彼乃ニ高火水浴を行ナカツ。
7. 今が最初此刑務所ニ到着シ時、今ノ瘋癲病院、様
ナカツ。人ハ終日傷ヤ殴打、苦痛ヲ極め嘴ノハグア居。刑務
所長ハ此ヤア來天我ヲ監視シテ何事、証明元許可シ手
ナカツ。朝鮮人从日本人、看守、而有其伴隨二村ニテ絶
對、統御力ナカツ。今ハ多數、俘虜が改

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11 下次回

slac 5430

打サルーネスハリ教、死者ヲ日數キシ。其、實例、次、様ナス。テル。
一九三三年昭和十八年五月十日ニ、中華國人、此、刑務所、到
着シ。彼等ハ手銬ヲ掛ケラレ、鎖、鎖輪アレテ、獨房ハ收容セシム。彼等ハ身
体ハ壯健アリ。彼等ハ六週間後ニ、宋養失調ト殴打テ死亡シ。テ
康々彼等の劍鞘ヲ殴打サル。日數手。シ。

非常之体格、立派ナリ。ウエス / DONALD / ト、一英國人、予ガ一九三三年
昭和十七年四月ニ到着シ。時ト殆ド同時ニ到着シ。彼ハ脚氣
ニ罹ルテ入院。四月九日、直徑二呎ニナリ。彼、唯一歩行ヲ済ハ
自体、がさニ墨れ、抱クニト。日本人ハ、日本仲間ヲ運ヒテ来テ
彼ヲ監視サセ。彼ニ行ク手助ケズ。亦他一者、支助カズ。カツカ。テ
ヴィス / DONALD / ハ十月ハ顛入倒、苦シミテ死セシ。彼ハ何回ニ
何回殴打サレテ自ら糞便トナ便ヲ一杯、被羊死セシ。彼、
死セヌ五日前ニ、彼ハ独處ヲ起コトヲ禁メ。又我々、彼ヲ助ケテ、許
サレナカリ。

/ C. W. BARTER /
エリ・グアリーナー・バークハ、殴打結果一九三三年昭和十八年五月十三日死セ
シ。死亡スナ前彼ハ脚氣ト赤痢ニ罹、非常ニ衰弱シテ至
盲十日、看守ハ彼、独房ニ入シ、未テ歩行ニナ便ハケテ運ヒ出シテ
空手擣。彼ニ強クス。此時、バーク / C. W. BARTER / 全、骨骨ト皮肉アリナラテキヌ
彼ハケラ持ケ拳ケンニト出未ナクアリテ、地上ナ倒キス。ロウトシ。
併シ彼ハ成志シテ出来ヌニ倒シ。看守ハ約五分間、彼ヲ殴打
シ。足蹴リシ。其、翌朝彼ハ死セシ。

No 14

濠洲人アレンハ一九三三年昭和十八年五月十日ニ死セシ。彼死後、日本
人馬場ニ知ラヌニ。彼、身体アキヤシ、於テ反軍軍醫部隊員
ガ猝シテ体重五六下ト全、骨ハカリ、重量ナツカ。彼ハ死シ。

間、被房を離れて本遠居の上書未だ其の音守飯
被房、片隅置きり下し、其處に連する者來たり
予、何度も何度彼に給食を許す事に許可和が
看守、拒否を以て、依、不復假着衣等命セシ
大身体見付、彼乾性肺氣結果、全員心立
少身体始終ア汚物一杯了シ

歐洲兵軍曹HATFIELD、ハーリー三軍服大軍主S/1
SGAPORE、於逮捕後三日間宣誓隊にて月此
刑務所連行廿六日三十日裁判に連事官價
上處刑せし宣告セリ予の日本語、知識持牛サウ
テナム元年四月一日HATFIELD、許連行廿日自
分爲眞言化族且僧侶ニ詣テ天ト彼は極端此等
零取双方共刑務所長係にて拒否HATFIELD、廿有六日
刑務所連行ある。ハトノ下處刑看守後テ予自
彼BUKIT TIMAH、野原テ輸送刑ヲ語ル
予かOUTRAM ROAD、會多唯一改惡婦人MRS NIXON婦人元
昭和十九年百三月之彼女CHONGI、於抑留、身下
又彼女連行隊連行廿六日一月二日所ナク戒令同
環境下、抑留は彼女十九四年昭和十九年五月退去時未^ト孤獨ア抑留所居る。

NO 15 FATHER MASSING、トキ一人、木上か人信俗元四年三軍服大軍主
該刑務所連行廿六日共以が宣誓隊方間サレ被
等、該刑務所や病死シテ、ハ跪テ祈禱スリ看守登
場サリ時未^ト殴打サル。

No 16

Dec 5 430

HUGH FRASER, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MALAYA
十八、殖民地書記官一九四一年十一月廿三日
未三行共到着多彼列着前意兵隊約四月遇
彼定期日看守敗打十六日加長所二十日來之久
人英國人居此人一九四三年十一月三十日一種亦
三種之其結果指中全部腰膝關節放性腫物
上二腰痛清半個月間全坐上椅子二十日來未
少何等辛苦腰傷口也污物拭之繃帶
布即至一月二十日終幸運之腫物消失乾燥
二十日。

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下六頁

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二名、中華民國婦人が一九四三年／昭和十八年／七月十六日ニ刑務所
ニ連行サシテ男子ト同様ノ環境下條件下ニ抑留サシタ。一婦人六月
間近テアツタ。彼女ハ僅カニ分塊數日間ニ移動サシタ。

十二イ、中華民國少年が母親ト一緒ニ刑務所入ッテ來タ。母親
ハ一ツ、獨房ニ容ヒテ、少年ハ他、獨房ニ收容サシタ。少年ハ約九週間
後ニ脚氣テ死亡シ。予少年ケ死セシ時ニ死体ヲ運ンガ、全身
ガ膨ニテ頭部ニ腫レキタ、テ、顔面、明カニ人間アルカ見分
ガ付ナカツタ。

多ク人々カ此ノ様ノ状態テ發狂シ。日本側、處置法ハ發狂者、
世話をスルタメニ、三、四名餘計ニ獨房ニ入レヒコトアツタ。大抵場合
ニ發狂者ハ食事ヲ拒メテ死亡シタ。發狂者ハ度々仲間ニ傷害ヲ
與ヘタ。

一九四三年／昭和十八年／十一月、終末ニ到着シテ陸軍少佐スミスハ訊問
中、憲兵隊三頭ヲ控カシテ居タ。食ヲ拒メビハ非常ニ困難テアツタ。
日本側、言分分若シ彼が實質實質ヲ語シタラハ頭ヲ控リシスンカラウ
トイフ理由テ彼ハ刑務所中テハ治療ヲ拒否サシタ。

一九四三年／昭和十八年／、年不ニ刑務所當局ハ若干名、最重症患者ヲ
「オートム・ロード」カラ「チャーチ」病院ヘ送還シタ。大抵場合
送還サシタ患者ハ瀕死者テアツテ該病院詰、監看ハ予ニ是等、
罹病者ハ助カヒ見込ハ無イト語ツタ。日本側ハオートム、
ロードニ於ケル公認死亡率が實際ヨリモ少數ニ見セヨウトニテ患
者ヲ送還シテキタ様子アツタ。

N 0 17
9. 一九四三年／昭和十八年／九月ニ予ハ右脣部ニ大キナ腫瘍が出來テ
約一ヶ月間苦悶シタ。其ノ上横腹が大變腫レタハ予ハ自守ニ臥

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囊、先端ヲ切り取ル様ニ依頼シタ。彼ハ彼ノ劍デ切り取ツテカラ腰ヲ
出シタ。予ハ之ヲ親切ナ行爲デアルト曰心ツタ。刑務所ニハ施薬所ヤ
又多量ノ藥ロ、醫面療器械等ヲ備ヘテ日本人衛生兵が一名居ツタが彼
ハ予ノ治療ヲ拒ンダ。一九四二年／昭和十七年／八月二日本人二名が刑務
所、部署カラ脱走シタノテ徵心四罰トシテ三週間全体虜ハ氣ヲ付ケ一卽
チ胡坐ヲカイテ朝七時カラ夜分九時半迄靜坐ヲセネバナラナカツタ。

日々ノ割當量ハ飯三オシス、少量ノ水一杯及岩鹽一片デーンタ。

一九四二年／昭和十七年／四月ヨリ一九四三年／昭和十八年／一月三至ル
全期間中ニ一着、半ズボンヲ貰ツタ。コレガ我々仲間、多クノ坂ヒテ
アツタ。一九四三年／昭和十八年／九月ニ我々ハ一枚ノ日本製長シヤソト
ノ半ズボンヲ配給サレタ。是竿ハ日本人ノ罹病者カラ來タモノデアツタ是
竿ノ衣類ハ一月ニ一回洗濯サレタが我々ニ對シテ衣類ニ番號ヲ付ケタリ
又目印ヲ付ケタリスコトヲ許可シテ吳レスノテ、俘虜ハ一人モ自分ノ衣類ヲ
受領シタ者無カツタ。大多數ノ俘虜ノ罹病種別ヲ觀察シテモ斯様十狀
能ニハ誰一人壯健デアリ度イト思ツテモ不可能ナコトデアツタ。短期間全員
が疥癬ニ罹ツタ。

11. 我々が住ニテキタ獨房ノコトヲ記述スルコトハ困難デアル、壁ニハ血痕ヤ膿、汚點
ガ附着シテキタ。人々ハ傷口、乾燥セル習慣タツタ、テ壁テ手ヲフイタ。鱗狀
ノ皮膚、塊ガ片隅ニ溜シタ。寢臺、敷板ニ南京虫ガ居タ、我々ハ一度モ顔ヲ
剃ラナカツタ、又爪ハコンクリート床デ擦切ラネバナラナカツタ。看守ハミナ我々ノ
獨房區劃内デ勤務中ハ覆面シテ居タ。看守達公我々ノ獨房内、何物ニモ手
ヲ以テ觸レルコトハ無ク僅カニ劍ヤ手袋デ觸レタノミタツタ。予ノ知ル限りニ於テ
我々ノ獨房ハ二年間ニ僅カニ二回タケ清掃サレタ。一方日本人囚人、住ニテ
居タ區劃ハキレイニ清掃サレテキタ。

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12. 看守官法的絕對權力の如く、或は看守官が服を下す
理由で殴打シテ。又は次に勤務二瓶、看守の服を下す
言ふ理由で我より殴打シテ。
13. 刑務所一九四三年／昭和七年／十月同始　シテ成り、作
業隊がアリ。其時期三日六件同、若干名八十人清掃ニ出カタ。
一九四三年／昭和八年五月迄三回、部隊が編成せしモノ。
14. 獨房の毎日検査サリテ。午記や日記、附此ノハ出来ナカタ。
オートラム、口一下刑務所の南方方面日本軍、中央刑務所ア
ジテ獨房が空ナリ。時一部屋主の死亡シテ、或處刑サレ
テ若々正處刑サリ、亂ウケナシ。
15. 予が最初以て刑務所、刑務官時ニテ、周围、門松等建
物内二六十所禮詣礼、谷盤が充満シキ、年日暮ニテ。予ハ
二千乃至三万箱石外思。我ハ最初、月ニ少量送入。其後
我ハ牛乳一九四三年／昭和七年／及一九四三年／昭和八年／
天長節ニ因貰シ。該牛乳、刑務所内日本人が利用シ
テ、訪問者へ贈物ト手用シ。牛乳ハ他、部隊ハ配給サリ
カタ。刑務所ハ戰争終了後、行方不明者、尚充分余裕
工程、牛乳がアリ。而シテソイシ。」Bハ勿論然、最大必要物
資アリ。
16. 或此時皇族一九四三年／昭和七年／終、方ニ刑務所ヲ歩カタ。
此皇族、單ニ通廊ヲ歩カタバカリテ獨房、中、鑑ミカタ。

19
16

No. 20

數田高級將校が該刑務所を訪問した。此高級將校達は将焉、
或者作業室、或小便バカラ室等の二連棟等から當然目撃
之能事アリ。コラク訪問ナル前ハ獨房用階段「石鹼子塗」唐
カ。石鹼子塗ハ身体ヲ洗フ爲配給サトガシ。

Dot 5430

一九四四年/昭和十九年/五月十八日予ハ才人ロード/OUTRAM
ROAD/刑務所退所テヤシ/CHANGI/ニ送還シテ、始入
シテシテ予不逃亡書式署名ス様モ申札サシテ、終強制的
署名シ。予ハシカラ釋放ナ日本軍、要塞、艦艇タメ特級
兵士三七九名と共にバキッヤン/BUKIT PANJANG/ニ行々通訳ナ
シ。濠河軍収容所指揮官、作業奉仕員ノ間、該収容所主任、
日本軍軍曹や訪問者未夕高級觀察將校對抗議シが無故
行。一九四五年/昭和二十年/六月ニ濠河軍兵ニハシ
AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE WILSON/ハ先介ナシ予防が取リカシテ。
穴爆撃ニシテ頭壞シテ死亡シ。

作業隊午前八時開始シ、毎朝四五里行進シ。大抵ハ
火薬持テサカシ。或者自衛隊護謹靴下等使用シ
他者素足アリ。特級造収容所出合モ或作業隊同
行合モ計ナク。作業隊普通午後六時三分歸所シ。
一九四五年/昭和二十年/六月頃八人ハ晝中リ食事をセバ
燐燐光る山腹ニ乃至三。或モノ作業ヲシテ夜一時
作業隊ヲ歸所シ始メ。彼等度々ア漏泄ナシ歸所シ。
収容所内ハ打火許可サヌ又時間が不規則アリテ。夜分暖
食事を供給スコト極々困難ニトガ屢々アリ。

木賴収容所内ハ大變缺乏居。一九四五年/昭和二十年/

Nov 543D

七月寅、中華民國傷人用合議がヨ。淮河分配計文書若干部
が其ヲ着テ街路ヲ歩行シテ村民が非常ニ面白がフ。我々ハ
收容所ニ八船ノ医藥品、財物も携カズ。信乃二〇ヤード離レタ
所ニ医藥品配給本部がアリキ也。我々何一ツ入ヒトトハ出
来ナカリ。看守、殴打が屢々行ハシ。全員が半宵三故糧
七木六吉又トイフ相則ハシタカ謀ナモライトイフ送命ナロ其ヲ與之
作業員ニ對スル定糧ハ一日米一。オニス、野菜三オニス及時々罐
詰食糧ガア。該罐詰ハ予が食店、市立女子社級小荷物、日野
三木市十字社級供給當ラカリ。唯病有ニ對スル定食糧
ハ約三。ノ減テアシス様トハ該收容所、約五。ノ加羅惟病
者アリテ收容所、基本定糧ニ附體會ニク。

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A G. ウエントン中尉、陳述書即ち検察側文書第五七号ヲ於て確認、為ニ又抜萃下記セモ、證據文書上に提出シテス。コ、陳述書ヨリ「ウラマツ隊宇庭ニ於キ生活狀態ハ確カニシテ捕虜、殴打及殺戮並ニ聯合國空軍及市民、裁判ヨリスレ慶刑之事」が言及ナリアリス入。

(C) J.W.D. パソ佐、陳述書即ち検察側文書第五〇七号ヲ於て確認、為ニ又抜萃下記セモ、證據文書上に提出シテス。B.L.W. フランク・ソ佐、陳述書即ち検察側文書第五〇六四一B、茲ニ確認、為ニ又抜萃下記セモ、證據文書上に提出シテス。此等文書曰「ハノバララノラジ」及ビララジは收容所ニ於キ捕虜二対ハ食料供給非常ニ不充分アリタ為ニ潔食不足其他病氣原因トナシキ事並ニアリヤ二対ハ處置日本軍ニ全然ナシカニシ事ヲ證スモノアリス。緬甸邊境鐵道作業日数萬、糧食ケタ健康狀能ノ病院へ送還セキ人ニ村之捕虜、医師ハ彼等二年當、其ハル為メ何等助力モ設備モ與ヘリカシタリアリス。必要止極品及用具ハ缺如シ、病人ニ村ハ收容設備非常ニ不充分アリシタ。

降伏後日本軍ハ大半食料四〇病院へ送込シテシ。茶品医療機具其他少需品送リシタ。此等モノハ一九四二年以来新嘉坡ニアリタ、收容期間中人命致ハ為メ食料及茶品ヲ請求モ皆拒絶セリアリス。

3. F. カーリン代將官折言、陳述書即ち検察側文書

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方五。五八号の論文は確認、船又二人被訴下記のとくに證據
書類上に記載してある。此の傳達書六下記事項を記載する
居る。

- (一) 一九四二年九月二十四日、捕虜が三ヶ月以前に逃亡したと主張する
廉二体の日本軍、船又二裁判に対する死刑を處せられた。彼等は本證人面前に財務省による刑執行後
日本軍指揮官の宣誓書に目撃した所によれば、捕虜は封じて
命令不服従者有死刑を處せられ説放された。
- (二) 不逃亡宣誓書は自覺的署名を拒んで廉二依りで証人
座下、一万余人捕虜の一九四二年九月二十四午後六時迄二
ヶ所の兵營、高湯(高湯)にて命ぜられた。収容所通
常一定員八約四五〇人となり、捕虜は了りやう状態で
九月四日二協定出来たと放還せられた。初期の捕虜
對於食物配給は下痢(ナラマ)等の病状が激増した
病人(ウムツ)が高湯の病院へ収容不当事(スルカツ)等である。
- (三) 今や八年収容所不食食物の度々不充飢(アリマタ)、或は
体重十六人(約十六貫九百四キロ)から四人(半約七貫五
百六十日)二倍減(アリマタ)。一般最少限三分、一体重が減(アリマタ)
深食不足(アリマタ)皮膚病(アリマタ)流行(アリマタ)、医療用品(アリマタ)不足
の事である。
- (四) 捕虜は飛行場建設従事した。一定時間長、衣料
不充飢(アリマタ)日本指揮將官は抗議(アリマタ)何物を
飛行場が完成後(アリマタ)日本飛行機(アリマタ)使用(アリマタ)

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- (五) 仁義不盡、日本軍要求の達を健康体者タクシハ先人
事由出来アセナシタ。病人ニテ之作業ヲ強制サシ得返シ
抗議シタケドモ斯軍非ナカツテス。
(六) 度々依頼シタケドモ赤十字社代表者、訪問二度アリマ
セナシタ。

(次頁へ續)

Dec. 5-430.

4.

(一) 高級將校が「ヤンキ」收容所ヲ視察シ乍ハアリ
マニ、寺内伯ハニシテ視察シ板垣大將ハ收容所ヲ
視察シテが唯ジコト通ツタ大ケテアリスシ。東條
大將、新嘉坡ヘ未テ收容所ヘ未セシテシ。

W.T.C.ケスレ、陳述書即チ檢察側文書第
五〇五七一號ヲ核ニ識別、為メ又抜萃ト記セ
モハ證據文書トシテ提出シス。ニ、陳述書宣馬
来ニ於ケル赤十字社代表者タル本證人ハ戰時捕虜
トシテワグアムラマニ收容所ニ收容サシ、捕虜、
為ニ赤十字社ニ依ル便宜宣ヲ與ハル為メ、彼、アラカル
努力、阻止サレ失敗ニ終、其事、證言シテ居ス。
本證人ハ憲兵隊、手中ニアヌ捕虜ヲ助ケム要品ヲ
買入ルコトハ許可サセシテシ。

本證人ハ赤十字條約書及規定書ニ種々、日本
軍將校、注意ヲ喚起シテ正當ナ便宜ヲ受ケル
様、努力メタケドモ何、効モアリマセシテシ。

赤十字ヨリ送ラシタル小包ハ不法ニ使用セラシ
分配、監視スル事ハ許サセシテシ。

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證據書類 第五四三〇号

證據概要

シカホル

C 收容者

A シカホルキリスト教僧正丁・D・ワイルソン宣誓供述書アル第五。七八号、番号ヲ附セル檢察側文書、「四十節襲擊二阅ルサム街道委員會」、報告ト共ニ識別、為ニ提カレ且、記号附、抜萃ハ證據トシテ提カシス。本文書左、如テ述ベアリス。
一九四三年、昭和十八年十月十日、ナアンギ監獄、被收容者全員夜明ケ後間モナク恰モ日々行事、氏名點呼、如、廣場ニ列バサレタ。若干、被收容者、氏名小呼バシ札ラケタ上隔離セシムレタ。其取調ハ暗ナツタ後終了セリ。而シテ被收容者ハ監獄内ニ帰ルコトヲ許サレタ。彼等、多數、前日午后六時以来食事ヲトラサリキ而シテ或者ハ食事セズ、一日中日本曝サレタル為苦悶又卒例スル者サヘアリ。此取調、結果五十六名、被收容者、一九四三年、昭和十八年十月十日又、其頃憲兵ニ依リ、ナアンギ監獄ヨリ移サレタ。日本人ハナアンギ監獄内ニスバシ團ガアツテ其分無線電話ニヨリ受信及發信ヲナシ又念業及反日感情煽動、目的、以テ市中ニ連絡ラツケ又其目的、為外部ヨリ釈金セリト、事實ヲ立證セシ

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ト努力ナリキ。事實スバイ圍ハ存在セズ又無傳々達
久ニ收容所外ニ反日行動ヲ促進スル企ナカリキ。被收
容者が憲兵、為拘留サシ状態、極端ニ苛酷ナルモノ
ナリ。彼等八人檻、男女又ハ健康状態、差別ナク一様ニ
狭小監禁室又ハ檻、内ニヨナガコナヤト押込メラレタリ。
彼等餘、窮屈な状態ニテ押込メラレ樂々ト横臥能
ハサリキ寢具又被覆ハ何一つ與ヘラレタ終夜明け頭上
ニ煙火ヲ點セラレタリ。午前八時ヨリ午后十時迄被收
容者ハ裸床、上ニ真直ニ端座セシムラシノアリ床上
ニ手ヲタタキ又ハ詰ラシリ便所へ行ク時以外動コト
ハ許サレサリキ。此嚴格な規律ニ違背スルトキハ忽
參兵ニ殴打サレタリ。各監禁室又ハ檻、中ニ一個、
台附、便器アリテ、其便壺ニ放尿サル、水ハ凡テ、用途
即ナ飲用ニ供セラシタル唯一、水ナリキ。茹ニ特筆ス
ベ事ハ殆凡テ、被收容者が腸炎又ハ赤痢ニ罹リテ
ルコトナリ。石鹼、オル化粧用品又ハハシカナヲ使用
スルコトハ許サレサリキ。而シテ被收容者ハ彼等着用
モ、以外何等、衣類ヲモ有セサリキ。給食ハ長期ニ
亘、生命ヲ保ツ=不十分ニシテ長期拘留者、場合ニ常
ニ由々シキビタミニ等、不足ニ依ル各種病症、惹起セリ。
医療施設トシハ實際上全然ナキニ等ニカリキ。

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或場合 = 一人、日本人医師が骨盤挫折及び心臓破裂、併登せ一人、被收容者、診察未了、其病人、大少、下八十述べる。

日本憲兵、居建造物、終日終夜訊問者、殴打及咆吼並、被拷问者、悲鳴テ及響きテ、時、被拷问者、拷问室ヨリロメ乍ラ席、又、意識失時、彼等、監禁室、實キテ逐サセラガ常、身体、虐待、跡、上、居テ、同様、或場合、遂邊セシ一人、意識不明、被害者、其夜死亡セガ、何等医療手段不レバリキ。而テ其死骸、翌日午後迄他へ移サセリキ。

斯状態及現伏キ雰圍氣、裡於テ、等、男女、晝夜向、何時未可知、訊問召喚ヲ待サセ、時ニ教、月ニ及ブトアリキ。

普通、訊問、静クニ始メテ、訊問者が豫期、答辭、得此、同一狀態ニ、連續セラシキ。若ニ何カ理由ニ、其様答辭が期待出来ず、時、直ニ肉体的暴行、使用セラシキ。

其、使用セし方法、左、如

(一)水責。水責又二通りアリ、第一、被害者、上門縛、又、仰附其鼻及口、上、布片、掛ケ其、水掛ケナリ。訊問、継続セし若ニ被害者が答辭也、時、殴打セラシキ。彼が呼吸又答辭、爲口ノ開時、水、咽喉ヲ下、終ニ堪ヘ難キ至三公。

時ニ彼、膨、上、腹、上、叩カレ時、日本人、其腹

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上 = 跳り上り又時 = 足 = 腹、上 = 踏ミシケタ。第二、
被害者ノ梯子 = 頭ノ上向 = 縄 = 帯、梯子、機会彼、
咽喉、上 = 又頭ノ梯子、下 = 来山渠ニ此姿勢ニ先ツ
被害者ノ水槽中 = 漢ケ沿下空心ニ及水中 = 放置し
蘇生後又訊向方流テ又水ニシテルナリ。+
(二) 鉄棒、真鍮棒、木丸、竹、墨ニシテ結目、アル繩、緊メ金
具附、帶皮又、銃尾ノ以テ身体中ノ殴打スナリ。此殴打
中 = 被害者ノ時々梁ニ掛ケシ繩ニ手頭ノ釣サヒタ。時々
其手ノ背中ノ縛角、又不伦又鉄片、上ニ座セ又
被害者ガ動クト肉ニ喰入ル縄ニ銃半角、又木片又
金属片ノ膝、後ニ置カ。而ニ日本人ガ座ツテ居ル人
腿、上ニ又膝、後ニ鉄片又木片端、上ニ跳リ上り
又時ニ其鉄片又木片ニ压力ヲ加エル為日本人ガ被
害者、肩、上ニ來シテ又被害者、手ヲ不下其頭上ニ重
留シ來セ等ス。被害者ニ此姿勢ニテ九時乃至十時乃連
続的ニ座ツサセ其官ニ訊問、容赦ナシ継続セし、迫切、已
切ニ殴打が行ハシ時ニ被害者、草子ニ縛リシニ意識
失、迄殴打サシタ。或時ニ意識ヲ失、迄ニ一百遍打
シシテ數人ノ人ア。此責苦時ニ四、五日向七日引綱牛行
ハシケ。或場合ニ一頭羅巴人ノ例、殴打ノ度々、五十
八時乃至ツシニ讯問ヲ受ケ。彼ニ其後路ニ死セ。
今一人、次羅巴人ノ同室者、推定ニ依ル合計百十四時
殴打セし其後死亡セ。

(三) 訊問中訊問者ニ夜々被害者ノ紙巻煙草又茶巻、

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端ヲ以テ身体中二最敏感部分即ニ腹、下足
指、脇、睾丸、陰茎ヲ燒かしコトア。五六人、亞細亞人
“腹”上ニ石油ヲ注ガし點火セラス。又他一人、亞細亞人、
兩手ヲ縛テメナリ下此ニルニ點火ニシル腕、中ニ西手ヲ
浸セラシキ。

(四) 電氣拷問此ハニ種类アリタリ。第一、感應ニルヲ
使用スモノニテ手足ニ足=一ツ、電極ヲクッケ、他方電
極ヲ身体各種部分ニクッケモナリ。一人、被害者
ハ衝撃、荒サニ室中ニ投出セラリト居テ有。其結果
心身共ハ△／=ナリニ羅ナリシト、コトナリ。第二、電氣
卓子又電氣帽子上袖セラシ一層下イモ、ナリキ。
此ガ使用セラシタル證據アルモ或々證人ニ使用セラセサキ。

(五) 此等各種、拷問外訊向者、他方法ヲ使用セリ。即ナ
柔術、手足ヲ捩リコト、指ヲ逆サ=竹曲ガニコト、鏡半
角、アル木片ヲ指間ニ挿シテ捩ルコト、拳ヲ以テ突クコト、
同個所繰返改打スル等々、此等方法、多々、
場合手足や關節、肌以及永久的傷害ヲ齎セ、或
此時訊向者、訊向已切々タニ摩、切レタ竹片、端ヲ以テ
前、改打ニテ紫斑ヲ生セ、肉ヲ鞭打ナリ。此が爲被害者、腿ハ長サ六寸中三寸、永久的傷跡ヲ生セリ。

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- (六) 被害者打首又銃殺後所刑迫居様ニ信セラシタリ五、一度及ベリ。彼等（書畫）書き様萬能サリ。所刑準備が最後ヨリヤ二段階汽笛モ與定ラシ行シテ被害者が本傷セテ二度アリキ。
- (七) 家族対立相迫被害者、家族対立何等か、行動が採ルベキコト、督迫亦行シリ或は被收容者事達、更細要件部分於日本人監禁（居モト信セラシタリ）。終向人向懇意極矣迄行シタリ。一人被收容者（ペラントヨリ飛降リ自殺）全アリ彼下際骨盤骨折ラモシタモ、其モ拘ラス彼訊向彼死十削迄終向其繼續セラシタリ。一被收容者が訊向者三対、自殺手段教ヘテシト報ヘシトモアリキ。其時此自殺ヤリ拳銃が生キタガ該被收容者が特自殺、意思実行セドノ間際奪取ラシタリ。』
- (B) C.E.上クマニ宣誓供述書下ニモ署名ナシ
「檢察側又書類識別、又記号ナシ、拔萃証據、
ミテ提出ニス。」B.M.ヨーハ博士、宣誓供述書下ニモ
ナシ。且署名ナシ。檢察側又書類確認、又記号ナシ
「拔萃証據ミテ提出ニス。」
此等宣誓供述書ハ「ガボ」、「僧正ヨリ」証據石証
且後述書目轉テ軍人隊ヨリ一般人対加入ラヨリ終向
「角」述ベキ也。
- 証人、ヒルマー、或時私恐ロシ接待セリ新嘉坡、
ビヨン、ア見テ彼兩足脛部ガニ踝到汽船ノ殴打

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廿二年九月丙子之字通「生」肉桂「丁」少假「甲」立
「立」者未「立」經度「丁」少「立」。

上陳述言本之入。

此等之書言証言之如「有元」、「有元」、「有元」
「有元」、「有元」、「有元」、「有元」、「有元」、「有元」。